

Remarks & Arguments

In the Office Action, the Examiner noted that Claims 1-20 are pending in the application, and that Claims 1-20 are rejected. By this amendment, Claims 1, 6, 14, 18 and 20 have been amended. The amendments to the claims do not add new matter to the application. The Examiner's rejections are traversed below.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 101

Claims 1-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C 101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. Independent Claim 1 has been amended to include the limitation of "automating data entry, processing or reporting for a database including at least one of said first or second strings based upon said Levenshtein distance and said largest common substring." Independent Claims 6 and 14 recite similar limitations. Applicant respectfully assert that the independent Claims 1, 6 and 14 as amended do not claim a mathematical formula, a computer that solely calculates a mathematical formula or a computer disk that solely stores a mathematical formula. In particular, Claims 1, 6 and 14 as amended produces the useful, concrete, tangible result of "automating data entry, processing or reporting for a database including at least one of said first or second strings based upon said Levenshtein distance and said largest common substring," without pre-empting other uses of the mathematical principle Applicant therefore respectfully submits that Claims 1-20 are directed to statutory subject matter. Accordingly, Applicant

requests that the 35 U.S.C. 101 rejection of Claims 1-20 be withdrawn and that Claim 1-20 be allowed.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. 103

Claims 1-5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being obvious in view of the combination of U.S. Patent No. 6,742,124 to Kilpatrick and U.S. Patent No. 6,697,844 to Chan.

Applicants respectfully maintain that Claim 1 is patentable over the combination of Kilpatrick and Chan. In particular, the Examiner has failed to show that the combination of Kilpatrick teach or suggest **each and every limitation as recited in Claim 1**. Again,

Claim 1 recites “**determining a largest common substring from said**

Levenshtein matrix.” In contrast, the Examiner has only shown that Kilpatrick discloses “calculating a Levenshtein matrix of a first string and a second string” and Chan discloses “determining a largest common substring” from a algorithm that does not use the “Levenshtein matrix.” In particular, Chan specifically discloses that the longest common substring is separately determined according to the steps of 407 through 423, which does not include the calculation of a Levenshtein matrix. Therefore, if one skilled in the art were to combine the teachings of Kilpatrick and Chan they would first calculate the Levenshtein matrix, second determine the Levenshtein distance from the Levenshtein matrix and third **separately**

calculate the longest common substring from the algorithm disclosed in Figure 4 in Chan.

Accordingly, the combination of Kilpatrick and Chan clearly teach away from the limitations of “calculating a Levenshtein matrix of a first string and a second string,” “determining a Levenshtein distance from said Levenshtein matrix,” and “determining a largest common substring from said Levenshtein matrix” as recited in Claim 1.

Furthermore, Kilpatrick discloses utilizing a Levenshtein matrix/Levenshtein distance to measure the “magnitude of the **difference** between a system call sequence in a stored profile and the system call sequence that is generated by a program” (col. 9, lines 26-30). In contrast, Chan discloses utilizing a longest common substring to measure similarities. One skilled in the art appreciates that a technique of measuring the difference teaches away from determining a similarity. Accordingly, Kilpatrick clearly teaches away from the Examiner’s suggestion to combine the Kilpatrick with Chan.

For each of the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 1 is patentable over Kilpatrick in view of Chan. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the obviousness rejection of Claim 1 be withdrawn and that Claim 1 be allowed.

Claims 2-5 are allowable by virtue of their dependency on base Claim 1, as well as the additional elements they recite. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the obviousness rejection of Claims 2-5 be withdrawn and that Claims 2-5 be allowed.

Claims 6-20 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being obvious in view of the combination of U.S. Patent No. 6,742,124 to Kilpatrick, U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2003/0004716 to Haigh and U.S. Patent No. 6,697,844 to Chan.

With regard to **Claims 6 and 14**, the Office refers to Kilpatrick as teaching determining a Levenshtein distance between a first and second string from the calculation of a Levenshtein matrix. The Office further refers to Haigh and Chan as both teaching **separately** determining a longest common substring between a first and second string. However, neither Chan nor Haigh teach or suggest determining **the longest common substring from said**

Levenshtein matrix as recited in Claims 6 and 14. Therefore, if one skilled in the art were to combine the teachings of Kilpatrick, Haigh and Chan they would first calculate the Levenshtein matrix, second determine the Levenshtein distance from the Levenshtein matrix and third **separately calculate the longest common substring** from the algorithm disclosed in Figure 4 in Chan, or in Figure 5 in Haigh. Accordingly, the combination of Kilpatrick, Haig and Chan clearly teaches away from the limitations of “calculating a Levenshtein matrix of a first string and a second string,” “determining a Levenshtein distance from said Levenshtein matrix,” and “determining a largest common substring from said Levenshtein matrix” as recited in Claim 6 and 14.

Furthermore, Kilpatrick discloses utilizing a Levenshtein matrix/Levenshtein distance to measure the “**magnitude of the difference** between a system call sequence in a stored profile and the system call sequence that is generated by a program” (col. 9, lines 26-30). In contrast, Haig discloses utilizing natural language algorithms or techniques to determine similarity factors for two or more sentences. The overall similarity may be determined from the weighting of the

similarity factors. Chan disclose utilizing a longest common substring to measure similarities. One skilled in the art appreciates that a technique of measuring the difference teaches away from determining a similarity. Accordingly, Kilpatrick clearly teaches away from the Examiner's suggestion to combine Kilpatrick with Haigh and/or Chan.

For each of the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully submits that Claims 6 and 14 are patentable over Kilpatrick in view of Haigh and Chan. Accordingly, Applicant requests that the obviousness rejection of Claims 6 and 14 be withdrawn and that Claims 6 and 14 be allowed.

Claims 7-13 and 15-20 are allowable by virtue of their dependency on respective base Claims 6 and 14, as well as the additional elements they recite. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the obviousness rejection of Claims 7-13 and 15-20 be withdrawn and that Claims 7-13 and 15-20 be allowed.

Conclusion

For all the reasons advanced above, Applicants respectfully submit that the present application is in condition for allowance and that action is earnestly solicited. The Examiner is invited to contact Applicants' undersigned representative if the Examiner believes such action would expedite resolution of the present Application.

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees, which may be required for this amendment, or credit any overpayment, to Deposit Account 504160. In the

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event that an extension of time is required, or may be required in addition to that requested in a petition for an extension of time, the Commissioner is requested to grant a petition for that extension of time which is required to make this response timely and is hereby authorized to charge any fee for such an extension of time or credit any overpayment for an extension of time to Deposit Account 504160.

Respectfully submitted,
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